

The republicans in New York city are not as happy as they thought they would be.

But for the trusts there would today be no Hanna. In fact, there would be no republican party.

Nashville is indeed to be congratulated. It has escaped yellow fever and Gov. Tanner at the same time.

Mr. McKinley once condemned the demonization of silver. This was before he fell in Hanna's hands.

Last Friday morning New Madrid was visited by an earthquake which lasted several seconds, giving the town a general shaking up.

The county conventions of New York state continue to declare for the Chicago platform, including the free coinage of silver. This must be distressing to the brethren.

It must always be remembered of him that Gov. Tanner did what he could to make Nashville's Chicago day celebration a success by taking to the woods.

The great century beginning 1901 A. D. will open under particularly auspicious circumstances, the Luetgert case being expected to terminate before that time.

There seems to be a high popular enthusiasm in the Klondike in favor of expeditions toward regions where bread and butter may be had regularly three times a day.

With Hawaii, Cuba, Greenland and a Central American republic asking for annexation the next session of congress ought to be a period of ecstatic delirium for Senator Chandler.

The Luetgert trial is rapidly approaching a close, and those cities and towns which have not yet harbored Mrs. Luetgert since May 1 are advised to hurry up before it is too late.

The hostile demonstrations now being made by the Greeks encourage the notion that Prince Constantine's passion for conducting retreats has not yet been fully satisfied.

We received a complimentary ticket to the Dunklin County fair, held at Kennett last week, but we didn't attend the fair, for various reasons, one of which is that we didn't receive the ticket till after the fair was over.—Cape Girardeau Gazette.

Yes, gave you a great game, didn't they, Joe? Now, the Dunklin County fair we are "cordially invited" to attend will come off at Kennett, too, but not until Oct. 20 to 23. Say, old man, shut one eye and read that ticket of yours again. Better let up awhile, Joe. First thing you know you'll be proprietor of a menagerie.

Rev. R. F. Chew, who was assigned to the pastorate of the New Madrid Methodist church by the conference last week, immediately resigned from the ministry on the grounds that he could not stand the climate.—Dexter Messenger.

Our understanding is that Brother Chew claims he was treated very unfairly and proposes to show up the true inwardness of some conference manipulators. Mr. Chew is a vigorous writer and the fair is liable to fly when he turns himself loose. But we are sorry, all the same, that he has determined to abandon the ministry.

Those fellows who are waiting around for "the death of Bryanism" should be very patient. Up to date the dissolution has absolutely refused to come off. In fact, if they will take the trouble to inform themselves, they will find that "Bryanism" is growing and strengthening every day. He spoke at Nashville the other day and is now in Kentucky. Have you noticed any falling off in the multitude of people who are anxious to hear and see him? "Long live Bryanism!" is the cry that will continue to resound throughout the country.

Methodists everywhere will watch with interest the outcome of the discussion which has been brought up in the Rock River (Ill.) conference in Chicago on the long-aggitated subject of equal representation for laymen and ministry. The question has been broached again and again in nearly every important Methodist conference for years. The laymen contend that they should have equal representation with the clergy in the general conferences. At present their rights to representation are so restricted that the clergy may outnumber and outvote them on all questions upon which the two elements might happen to be divided.

Gov. LON V. STEPHENS has appointed his wife's half brother to a good paying office. There is money in the office of governor of Missouri provided the man who holds the office has a good sized family.—Cape Girardeau Democrat.

Say, Ben, how about that democrat in your town who was reappointed to a government position by President McKinley because he happened to be named "Hanna"? Go a little slow, old man.

It should be noted that most of those who assail Gov. Stephens for his appointment of Hugh Brady are persons who hate him for his record on the silver issue or have some private grudge against him. A number of them reside in glass houses and should be careful how they throw stones.—Cape Girardeau Gazette.

Just what The Press has been telling 'em. Hugh Brady was recommended to Gov. Stephens by men who were working for democracy when the kickers were in swaddling clothes. The veal ducks who obtain their opinions from the Post-Dispatch are on a remarkably cold trail. Lon V. Stephens is governor of the whole state of Missouri, thank the Lord, and the Pulitzer-Post-Dispatch outfit and its following would do well to stop their hypocritical whinnies.

Advices from the west say that the price of beef has gone up fully one-third within the past few weeks, and butchers say that before the holidays it will have advanced 50 per cent over the price of last year. Beef has been steadily advancing for the past few months, and is now from 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents per pound higher than it was at this time last year. The meat men say that it will continue to go higher and the prospect is that it will be higher by January 1 than it has been for fifteen years. Australia has but recently recovered from one of her periodical droughts, and as a shipper of cattle and sheep is practically out of the foreign competition. This has caused an increased demand for American cattle, and eastern buyers are paying higher prices for feeders than have formerly been paid for beef cattle. Eastern buyers have gone through California, Nevada and Oregon and bought or contracted for by far the larger proportion of cattle for winter use. California cattle are practically exhausted. Oregon has had a short crop and the result is that beef is and will be higher than it has been for years.

EX-SENATOR JOE BLACKBURN of Kentucky places himself flatfooted and unmovable beside Senators Vest and Cockrell of Missouri and Turley of Tennessee upon the Chicago platform. In a speech the other day he said: "Principles cannot change. I stand where I always stood. I am here to vindicate every plank in the Chicago platform. There is not a word in it that I am not here to defend. In 1900, no matter who suks, the democratic platform will have the same platform and same leader. The statesman from Nebraska will lead your forces again, and he will be made your president. Plutocracy will go down, and democracy will go up, and we will yet be the shapers of the laws. Measure all of the great men from the dawn of your century until now and Mr. Bryan is your greatest popular leader."

A JOCUND Farmer of Wall Street. We have long had occasion to observe that the most prosperous farmers in the country are those who grow their crops in Wall Street—the wheat growers who farm on the floor of the grain exchange, the cotton planters who raise the staple on the floor of the cotton exchange. They plant, raise and sell a crop in five minutes, and those who have experience in the cultivation of the speculative soil have become both rich and prosperous.

Last year, as we had occasion to remark some time ago, says the Atlanta Constitution, the farmers of the cotton exchange raised and sold in the course of a few weeks a crop of thirty-five millions of bales—more than the cotton growers of the south can raise in ten years of the most exhausting toil.

It is no wonder that those happy and successful farmers who plow and hoe in the neighborhood of Wall street, a cent prosperity in every breeze that blows and see it in every passing cloud. So far as they are concerned, prosperity is a real thing even in hard times.

ed out with two or three millions of dollars earned by the sweat of his sun-kissed brow. We do not know whether he plowed the bull or the heifer, or whether he watered what others had planted; nor does it matter. It is enough to know that he made more in an hour's labor than ten thousand wheat growers of the west could make in two years.

Under these circumstances it is no wonder that Farmer Keene should be inclined to paint the situation in hues the most rosy. It has restored his prosperity, and it is natural that he should feel that everybody's prosperity has been restored. Having made two or three millions on a turn of the plow in the Wall street wheat farm, it would be strange, indeed, if Farmer Keene did not look with hope on every passing event. His enthusiasm is such that, resting from his toil for a brief hour, he has been coaxed into giving his views to a reporter for The World. We should be lacking in discrimination if we failed to give our readers a taste of Farmer Keene's notions. We, therefore, present the following:

You see, the farmers and those whose interests are allied to them represent more than 40 per cent of our population. Now three years the farmers have made very little money. They have had to practice the most rigid economy in order to survive the depressed times. They have limited themselves to necessities and indulged in no luxuries. But while they have been suffering the United States have all the time been richer from their labor. Our agricultural exports, representing some 70 per cent of our total exports have been constantly increasing the balance of trade in our favor.

The fact is that the United States have had 40 per cent of the population working for the country for three years past for the smallest compensation—a mere living. Now everything that we have for sale is bringing such high prices that the farmers are getting rich and general business is expanding under the free distribution of money. One hundred million dollars' worth of our securities have come in this fall.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, who is an older hand at statistics than Farmer Keene, rates the farmers themselves at 40 per cent of the population—they and their allied interests constituting at least 60 per cent of the population. But even if Farmer Keene has inadvertently made a mistake here, it is amply compensated for by the truthful statement that follows, namely, that while the country has all the time been growing richer from their labor; that "the United States have had 40 per cent of the population working for the country for three years past for the smallest compensation—a mere living."

Herein lies the kernel of a great truth, but Farmer Keene does not pick it out. The fact is that the farmers have not been working for the benefit of this country, but for the benefit of our European bondholders. The country has not been enriched by the operation, but has grown poorer except in those favored districts where the bonds and securities are massed. The country at large has grown poorer in proportion as the income of the farmers has been cut down. That the government itself has grown poorer is shown by the fact that it has been compelled to add three hundred millions to its bonded debt. So that even Farmer Keene must perceive that the farmers have been working altogether for the benefit of those foreign interests that are antagonistic to the welfare of this country.

We must take exception to Farmer Keene's further remark that "now everything we have for sale is bringing such high prices that the farmers are getting rich." If Farmer Keene means that the farmers of Wall Street are getting rich, we have nothing more to say; but if he intends the remark to apply to those who toil in the fields, we say to him that he is mistaken—sadly mistaken. We could wish, indeed, that it were true, but it is not true, even of the wheat growers; while, as for the rest, we have only to remind him that the cotton growers are getting nearly 2 cents a pound less for their cotton than they got a year ago.

That is the situation. We wish it were otherwise, but we are not dealing with actual and substantial facts, and neither hope nor expectation helps matters. Thus far, the farmers of the south have worked for less this year than they received last year, and therefore it is idle to say that they are enjoying or sharing in the remarkable prosperity that has come to the farmers who dig and delve in the shade of Wall street.

But we are not criticizing Farmer Keene. It is the most natural thing in the world that a farmer who can dig two or three millions out of Wall street in a few days should feel that prosperity is in the air. Under such circumstances it is impossible for him to look cold facts in the face with any degree of patience. Everything is rosy and hopeful, and he is to be excused for lifting up his joyful voice in the newspapers.

OF COURSE HE DID. "Henry, do you believe in the universal brotherhood of man?" "Believe in it? I should say so. Down at the seashore this summer I had thirty-five sisters."—Detroit Free Press.

A LADY reader requests us to publish Eugene Field's pretty nursery poem:

Wynken, Blynken and Nod,
Wynken, Blynken and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe—
Sailed on a river of crystal light
Into a sea of dew;
"Where are you going and what do you wish?"
The little stars asked the three.
"We have come to fish for the herring fish
That live in the beautiful sea;
Nets of silver and gold have we,"
Said Wynken,
Blynken
And Nod.

The old moon laughed and sang a song,
As they rocked in the wooden shoe,
And the wind that sped them all night long
Ruffled the waves of dew.
The little stars were the herring-fish
That lived in that beautiful sea;
"Now cast your net wherever you wish—
Never afraid are we,"
So cried the stars to the fishermen three—
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

All night long their nets they threw
To the stars in twinkling foam—
Then down from the skies came the wooden shoe,
As if it could not be,
And some fisher thought 'twas a dream
They'd dreamed
Of sailing that beautiful sea,
But I shall name you the fishermen three:
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,
And Nod is a little head,
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies
Is a wee one's tricorne!

So shut your eyes, while we sing
Of wonderful sights that be,
And you shall see the beautiful things
As you rock in the misty sea
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three—
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

Winter Protection of the Peach.

Numerous experiments in protecting the peach against winter killing have been carried on at the Missouri experiment station during the past two years. The results of these trials are reported by Prof. J. C. Whitten in bulletin #8 of that station. The bulletin is illustrated with cuts showing the different methods employed, and is for free distribution among the peach growers of the Mississippi valley.

In this latest winter killing of the fruit buds of the peach is usually due to the unfavorable effects of freezing after they have been stimulated into growth by warm weather during winter or early spring. It is seldom that the temperature drops sufficiently low to injure dormant peach buds. Peach fruit buds may safely endure a temperature of ten or twenty degrees below zero, provided they mature well in autumn, are entirely dormant, and the cold comes gradually. Zero weather will kill fruit buds that have swollen during previous warm days, or that were not properly opened in autumn. The early swelling and growth of the buds is due to the warmth they receive from the sun on bright days, is practically independent of root action, and may take place on warm, sunny days in winter, while the roots are frozen and dormant.

Shading or whitening peach trees to prevent their absorbing heat on sunny days, opposes growth of the buds, and is, consequently, a protective measure. Whitening the trunks and buds by spraying them with lime whitewash is, on account of its cheapness and beneficial effects, the most promising method of winter protection tried at the station. These whitened buds remained practically dormant until April, while unprotected buds swelled perceptibly during warm days late in February and early in March. Fifty per cent of the whitened buds passed through the winter safely, while only twenty per cent of the unwhitened buds escaped winter killing. Whitened buds blossomed three to six days later than unwhitened ones. Thermometers covered with material the color of the peach twigs registered, during bright sunny weather, from ten to over twenty degrees higher than thermometers covered with white material or similar texture, thus indicating that whitened peach twigs might be expected to absorb much less heat than those that were not whitened.

The whitewash used was four parts of water, one part of skimmed milk and enough freshly slacked lime to make as thick a wash as could conveniently be pumped through a Bordeaux spray nozzle without clogging. This wash was sprayed on the trees by means of a bucket spray pump. The first application was made the last of December and three subsequent sprayings were necessary to keep the trees thoroughly coated until spring. The cost for material and labor is about ten cents per tree, when done on a small scale.

Shading the twigs with canvas, hay covers was about as beneficial as whitening, but was more expensive. "Baling" by drawing the branches together in a vertical bundle and covering them with coarse grass and corn stalks protects the buds. Old trees with stiff branches cannot well be treated in this manner without injury to the branches. "Layering," or bending down the trees in autumn and covering them with earth, has proven beneficial. Shading the trees with board sheds enabled peach buds to survive the winter uninjured, when eighty per cent of unprotected buds were killed. Trees protected in this way blossomed later, remained in bloom longer, set more fruit in proportion to the number of apparently perfect flowers, and held their fruit better than any other trees on the station grounds. This is the most effective means of winter protection tried at the station, but it is probably too expensive for commercial orchards.

A COLORED ECONOMIST. "John," said a Georgia farmer to one of his field hands, "you ought to be laying up something now. You pay you 40 cents a day."

"Well, how much do you save out of it?"
"Forty-five cents, sah."

Our Correspondents.

GLENN ALLEN.

Berry & Son have just received the nicest stock of goods ever brought to Glenn Allen and which they are selling at prices in reach of all.

Mr. Richards, our highly esteemed teacher, went to St. Louis last week to take in the fair.

Mrs. Avery Zimmerman and daughter are visiting at Bessville this week.

Rev. Pinnell went to St. Louis last week.

The spelling match given here last week was a grand success.

Mrs. George Bowman and family moved to Cape Girardeau last week.

Little Nettie Crader is on the pony list this week.

Pinkney Shram has moved to George Bowman's farm, where he intends to try farming.

Died—Oct. 8, 1 ether Shram. His remains were laid in the Glenn Allen cemetery. Rev. Berry preached the funeral.

Henry Mayfield has moved into the house vacated by Pinkney Shram.

Ladies should call and examine the tasty stock of headwear just received by Mrs. Josie Walker. Her prices are so reasonable they are in reach of all.

TOLSON.

Health is good.

Still dry and dusty.

Corn will soon do to gather.

B. H. Moore has sold his farm to W. T. Hanna and will move soon to Kansas.

Nimrod Chrisenberry has moved near Bloomfield.

R. James has had his house neatly painted.

Peter Cato (colored) had a spat with his wife a few days ago. Pete came very near losing his thumb.

J. H. Watkins of Malden has sold his farm near here to Charles Stinel of Jackson.

S. J. McMillan made a flying trip to Buchanan last week.

John Hall is framing a neat barn for J. V. Slinkard.

Allen and Finck Williams have sold their house to B. H. Bollinger and will move to Dunklin county.

I understand Constable Wilson has resigned his office and will move out west.

Hon. O. J. Snider was on our streets last week.

Sam Feltenberger was confined to his room several days last week.

Miss Mary McMillan of Buchanan visited her brothers Sunday.

"Squire Games has had the front of the Union hotel painted and its sign changed to City hotel."

The Zalma "boys" played a game of baseball with the Trade Centers at Lutesville on the 3d inst.

The game resulted in a tie. The Zalma "boys" evidently had the game won, as they had two men on bases and two men out when the game was called. The Zalma "boys" say they were treated nicely by the players and umpire of the Trade Centers.

Success to the old man and the only county paper, The Press.

ALLEN ARON.

UNION RIDGE.

Nice showers Monday.

Road work is being pushed along under the supervision of C. M. Johnson.

Isiah Teeters spent Sunday with his daughter, who has the fever.

There will be some more wheat sown, now that the earth has been moistened.

Little Norma Martin has been very sick of a fever, but we are glad to report her improving.

Mrs. John Barks and Mrs. Walker of Gen. Allen visited at Isiah Teeters' last Sunday.

Mrs. Emma Baker is on the sick list.

Miss Julia Schoebel visited at Mrs. R. Bailey's Friday.

Little Wells Cheek is having the ague.

Ag. J. H. Yount cut one of his feet very badly last Friday.

Misses Belle Rogers and Eva Stone were school visitors Friday afternoon.

George P. Cole visited R. L. Teeters Saturday.

Mrs. C. M. Johnson is quite sick. Mr. Howard has leased and moved to Mrs. Crites' farm.

Rev. J. H. Yount preached at the harbor Sunday at 11 a. m. and Rev. Burgett in the evening.

Misses Lillie Cheek and Gertie Cottrell visited at George Barks' Sunday.

tie Estes visited in this neighborhood Sunday.

David Cheek is done making molasses for this year.

TOOD AND TODD.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Certified Copy of Order.

STATE OF MISSOURI, 1 ss. August 1897.

County of Bollinger, ss. In the County court of said county, on the 13th day of August, 1897, the following, among other proceedings, were had, viz:

The matter of the petition of T. A. Caldwell, Monroe Hindman and others praying that a special election be held at the various voting precincts in this Bollinger county, to authorize the incurring of an indebtedness of eight thousand dollars against the said county, for the purpose of building a county jail in said county of Bollinger, now again coming on to be heard, the same is all and singular taken up and submitted to the court for trial upon the petition and evidence in support thereof, from which the court finds that more than one hundred of the qualified voters of the county of Bollinger, in the state of Missouri, who are all were at the time of the signing and presenting of said petition resident taxpayers therein, have signed said petition; that said county is wholly and entirely without any jail, in consequence whereof it is causing great inconvenience to many of the citizens of the county, and revenue therefor for any one year as limited by law, to incur an indebtedness of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) against said county for the purpose of building a county jail in said county of Bollinger, and that it is desired by said petitioners to issue the bonds of said county in the total sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) for said indebtedness as prayed for in said petition. It is therefore ordered by the court that a special election be held at the various voting places in such county, by the qualified voters here in, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1897, it being the second day of said month, to authorize the incurring of said indebtedness to said sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) against said county and the issuing of the bonds of said county therefor, or for the purpose aforesaid, as prayed for by said petitioners in said petition, said bonds to be of the respective denominations, consecutive numbers, due and payable, and bearing interest as follows, to-wit:

Fifteen bonds, numbered consecutively from one to fifteen inclusive, for one hundred dollars each, due and payable one year after the date thereof.

Twenty bonds, numbered consecutively from sixteen to thirty inclusive, for one hundred dollars each, due and payable two years after the date thereof.

Fifteen bonds, numbered consecutively from thirty-one to forty-five inclusive, for one hundred dollars each, due and payable three years after the date thereof.

Twenty bonds, numbered consecutively from forty-six to sixty-five inclusive, for one hundred dollars each, due and payable four years after the date thereof; and twenty bonds, numbered consecutively from sixty-six to eighty-five inclusive, for one hundred dollars each, due and payable five years after the date thereof; so that the entire indebtedness aforesaid and the interest thereon be paid off and discharged at the expiration of five years from the date thereof, and all of said bonds, to be numbered consecutively in regular order from one to eighty inclusive, and all payable when due at the office of the county treasurer of said county in lawful money of the United States, and shall all bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, computed by compound interest, and numbered serially from one to eighty inclusive, and the county treasurer of said county, and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of the county treasurer of said county; and the court further finds that the said bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) do not and will not, including existing indebtedness of said county, exceed in the aggregate ten per centum on the value of the taxable property of said county of Bollinger as ascertained by the assessment thereof next before the last assessment of said county, and county purposes, and that the rate of the increase of the tax levied in said county for said purposes will be ten cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of the taxable property of the United States at the office of